

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. The announcements by President TRUMAN and Prime Minister ATTLEE that an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union has been registered is the gravest announcement any statesman has made since the end of the war. It means that competition on atomic armaments between the Soviet Union and the western world is in full swing - a competition that is likely to end in a catastrophe unparalleled in the history of mankind. The catastrophe will grow in magnitude with each year its preparation is allowed to continue.
2. The Western World must make up its mind whether it will look on helplessly while the annihilation of civilization, and possibly of mankind, is prepared or if it will use every needed means to enforce international control of atomic energy or if it will become so strong that the Soviets, even possessing atomic weapons, will not dare to attack any Western Power.
3. The Soviets are controlling two minor deposits of uranium in Czechoslovakia and Saxony. No large deposits of uranium are known to exist within the Soviet Union, although no one can be sure what the Soviets have discovered in recent years. Alleged small uranium deposits in Estonia, in Siberia near Baikal Lake, and in Soviet Armenia near YEREVAN have not been confirmed. The shortage of uranium may be a serious handicap to the Soviets unless they have made some rich findings.
4. The Soviets have made feverish efforts to raise the uranium production in Saxony. They use the most severe coercive measures to get more mine workers, both male and female, according to the latest news even from Mecklenburg. As the result of the haste in production, safety measures in the pits and social conditions are lacking. The mining area is separated from the outer world by military forces. Nevertheless, several workers succeeded in fleeing to the western Zones of Germany and told of the situation in the mines. This is highly undesirable to the Soviets, as it jeopardizes their reputation as a regime friendly to workers. If the Soviets, regardless of this fact, accept this disadvantage, it must be concluded that they are dependent on the uranium deposits in Saxony and Czechoslovakia, not yet having at their disposition

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greater uranium deposits in the Soviet Union herself.

5. The information that atomic bombs are definitely available in the Soviet Union will prompt the USA to take new and intensive efforts at keeping, or even enlarging, its present advantage in atomic bombs. This in turn forces the Soviets to do everything in their power to increase the production in Saxony and Czechoslovakia. With respect to policy, this leads to the conclusion that the Soviets must necessarily be greatly interested in keeping under their control the uranium deposits in Saxony and Czechoslovakia, no matter whether this control be exercised by the Soviet Union herself or by a dependent and Soviet-controlled government and no matter whether Soviet troops or native military or police forces submissive to MOSCOW dominate the country. Any restoration of true German sovereignty in the Soviet Zone of Germany can not be expected as long as the Soviet Union has no valuable uranium deposits within her own orbit. The Soviet policy towards Germany from the very first intended to keep the Soviet Zone of Germany under long-continued control, at the same time putting the blame for the failure of the Allied Control Council and the partition of Germany on the Western Powers. The Soviet note of 1 October 1949 is, in this respect, a masterpiece of propaganda.
6. The establishment of the Eastern German Government is only a milestone towards firm establishment of Soviet power in the Soviet Zone of Germany. MOSCOW's policy proves that the PARIS negotiations of May and June 1949 in no way brought the German problem nearer its solution. On the contrary, the solution of the German problem appears more difficult than ever before. It had been agreed that the foreign ministers of the four great powers were to determine the date for the resumption of the negotiations on Germany at the present session of the UN General Assembly, thereby starting from the principle that these negotiations were to be held this year. In view of the increased difficulties resulting from the establishment of the Eastern German Government, which even claims to represent all of Germany, and in view of the knowledge that for reasons of atomic policy the Soviets will not release Eastern Germany from their sphere of power, serious examination must be given as to whether such negotiations have any meaning at all for the near future.
7. If the Soviets must retain their control over Saxony and Czechoslovakia because of the competition in atomic armaments, it is obvious that MOSCOW will hardly be willing to abandon any power positions in Eastern Europe in order not to endanger all the laboriously erected structure of the Satellite Countries. The new delay in the state treaty with Austria has obviously also been influenced by such reflections. The conclusion of this treaty provides for the withdrawal of military forces, not only from Eastern Austria, but from Hungary and Rumania also, areas which form the primary basis for any military action against TITO. Moreover, some reliable reports of recent weeks indicated that the Communists in the Soviet Zone of Austria were far-reaching preparations to be ready to establish through a revolt the Communist domination in the Soviet Zone of Austria on election day, 9 October 1949. Although this revolt did not occur, the preparations show that the Soviets do not intend to fully release the Soviet Zone of Austria from their sphere of power. There can be no doubt that the furious and almost hysterical attacks against TITO and the attempts at his overthrow were to a great extent caused by the fear that TITO's final

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success may make the other Satellite Countries follow his example. Czechoslovakia of all the Satellite States is the country which leans most towards the West because of its historical past, the high cultural level of its population, and its socio-political situation. So that add the fact that in the Slovakian parts of this country lives a profoundly religious population which is extremely enraged at the anti-ecclesiastical policy of the Soviets and repeatedly took violent action against their bolshevist suppressors. Various recent reports mentioned under round movements in Czechoslovakia and plots against the regime which the Government tries to counter by applying the severest police measures and conducting the usual purges in all offices of the party and the state. There is more information that prominent Czech politicians are soon to be purged as they are no longer trusted by USSR. Czechoslovakia has so far been the only Satellite Country in which no prominent Communist was ever removed. USSR must consequently intend to liquidate TITO as this would also bring about a firmer control over Czechoslovakia, and USSR is required to exercise this control as it is in need of the Czech uranium deposits.

8. As for the policy of the Western Powers, the above allegation leads to the conclusion that, in the first place, TITO must be given continued support, as only if he maintains his stand can it be expected that the Soviet influence will some day also be contained in the other Satellite Countries, including the Soviet Zone of Germany. Any loss of power inflicted upon USSR in Eastern Europe means a weakening of its atomic position. Just as the Kremlin will make every effort to keep Saxony and Czechoslovakia under its control, so the Western world must support everything helping to block the Soviet sources of power in Saxony and Czechoslovakia. The Soviets must also be prevented as far as possible from buying uranium from other countries. Respective agreements with the uranium producing countries will more be reached more easily than an effective atomic control for which the UN committees have negotiated for years without result. It is an established fact that the Soviets do not want to admit such a control. In view of the mentality of the bolsheviks who try to keep their population completely uninformed and who resist any inspection, though negligible, into their domestic economic conditions as espionage, it must be considered out of the question that the Soviets would ever permit any international committee to tour the Soviet Union at will and examine Soviet plants for the manufacture of atomic bombs.
9. The world, on the other hand, more or less insists upon atomic control for the sake of its own security. If the Soviets, as is to be anticipated, stick to their refusal, the question arises as to whether this control can be enforced by means other than war. Politicians often apply economic blockade measures to enforce their will. USSR itself is trying to overthrow the disobedient TITO by the application of such measures. Little promise appears in broaching this question at a time when particularly Great Britain, because of her weak economy and in an effort to save dollars, tries to improve her commercial relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Satellite Countries.
10. Nothing else will be left to the West at present but to continue the previous policy of uniting Western Europe

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politically and economically and strengthen its military defensive forces against the atomic danger from the East as far as possible. In view of a danger which threatens the civilization of Europe and the lives of millions of men with ruin, all petty quarrels must cease. The feeling of a community of fate will inspire every Western European. Germany, too, will gladly accept the mission assigned to her by this community. The USA has already gratuitously established the prerequisites for the rehabilitation of Western Europe through the MAR and initiated the restoration of defensive military forces through the Atlantic Pact. Much, however, remains to be done. The influence of the still very strong Communist parties in France and Italy and of the Communist-controlled labor unions in these countries must be restrained by an intensive propaganda campaign against Communism. Of what use are the best of weapons when, in these countries, every third or fourth soldier is a Communist and follows the orders of Togliatti, Thorez and Salans to never engage in a war against the Soviet Union? The political unification of Western Europe, which was started in STASPOL, must be continued at an intensified rate. The question of the Italian colonies and the position of Spain in Western Europe are problems which also demand an early solution. Every effort must be made to forward the economic and financial rehabilitation of Western Europe. The recent currency devaluations provide a basis upon which to build. Uniform currency for all of Western Europe, it is true, might be an ideal which can hardly be attained, but it must be emphasized that a flourishing economy in Western Europe would not only strengthen Western Europe, but would also attract and influence the countries of Eastern Europe. The greater the differences between the economic conditions and the living standard of the population in Western Europe, on the one hand, and in Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe, on the other, become, the easier will be the efforts of these forces in Eastern Europe which strive to shake off the Soviet yoke.

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